

THE CAUCASIAN.

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A PARTY THAT HAS LIVED ON PREJUDICE.

For the last twenty years the Democratic party in North Carolina and the whole South has lived on prejudices. The leaders did not need and did not pretend to use argument. When a campaign opened they began to howl about the dark days of 1865 and called up the ghost of "negro domination." That was enough. A great majority of the white men were driven together and they voted together for no other reason than that they were frightened about "that negro in the wood pile." It made no difference how much a man might differ with the Democratic machine about matters of public policy, yet he did not dare to present a new idea, advocate a single reform, or express a single honest patriotic sentiment. If he did, the machine at once raised the old cry, about the old prejudices and that man was driven to knuckle to the machine or he was crushed between the upper and nether millstones. This was a terrible state of affairs. There was no hope for independence of thought, there was no hope for progress. The State and the South was doomed to the midnight darkness of the middle ages. It would probably have been more than another quarter of a century before this accursed spell of blight and gloom could have been broken had it not been for the Farmers Alliance. This powerful organization broke the grip of the machine. It did it by driving prejudice before the sunlight of knowledge.

It has done something else. It has liberated the young men of the State and the whole South from the crushing weight of old fogyism and fossilism. The young men are forced to stifle their progressive ideas and accept the diets of the mossbacks, and besides were forced to use their young manhood for these fossils till death took them from the public arena.

Now in North Carolina the next Legislature must so legislate as to completely destroy the last vestige of power of the old oligarchy to appeal to the prejudices of good men. We have already forced the oligarchy to seek the colored vote to save it from destruction.

Now let us so act that the howl of 1868 can never be raised again by the oligarchy to hide its own short comings. Let us act wisely and conservatively, yet at the same time be bold and progressive where justice and the needs of the people demand it. This done and we will force the machine to meet us with an appeal to reason instead of an appeal to prejudice. When this is done then the people will everywhere triumph and the machine will grow smaller with the increasing years.

A NONPARTISAN (?) CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The New York World discussing the financial condition of the country says:

"The President has about decided to recommend in his coming message to Congress the appointment of a non-partisan commission to consider the whole currency problem, the commission to be composed of bankers, business men and leading theorists on the currency question. This comes from very high authority in the Administration and is not mere speculation. It is understood that the idea is so far advanced that the President has expressed the opinion that the commission should consist of nine members and comprise four bankers, three business men and two college professors who have made a special study of finance."

The four bankers will of course be gold bugs—the "three business men" will also be gold bugs, all business men are not gold bugs, but it is easy to find three business men who are—the "three college professors" will also be gold bugs, at least nine-tenths of the college professors are and especially is this true of the professors who fill the chair of political economy in the colleges. When a gold bug or a monopolist gives a large amount of money to one of these colleges it is always with the understanding that they shall teach the gold bug or the vested rights heredity to the students. Therefore this non-partisan (?) currency commission will be a solid gold bug and monopoly commission.

This is another dodge to fool the people, but it will not work, the people have a last begun to read and think for themselves. The Republicans stood by Cleveland in the last session of Congress when he struck down silver and betrayed the country into the hands of the gold bugs. It remains to be seen whether the Republican majority will now stand by him as they did in last Congress. In this connection it is noticeable that the New York Tribune (the leading Republican organ) endorses all of Cleveland's financial views. There will be no honest financial reform in this Congress nor the next. In fact the people will never get relief from the oppression of monopoly and the money devil till they elect a People's Party Congress and a People's Party President. It will come. Dire necessity and self preservation will force it.

TRUTH COMES AFTER ELECTION.

For many months THE CAUCASIAN and other reform papers have told the people that our national financial policy was dictated by the bankers of Wall Street, and that Grover Cleveland was simply their servant. Prior to the election such a charge as this always elicited outbursts of wrath from the followers of the Great Goldbug, but evidence is accumulating rapidly to prove that such a charge was founded upon facts.

The reckless management of the finances, the issuance of bonds to redeem silver certificates and greenbacks, upon the pretext of strengthening the gold reserve reminds one of the insane attempt to catch water in a sieve. But here is the proof that Wall Street bankers have our government by the throat.

The following extract is from the Washington City Correspondent of the News and Observer:

"I recently never conceived of the real dependence of the Treasury upon Wall Street. A prominent Democrat said to me yesterday: 'The foundation of the Treasury is of shifting sand, and any day the five richest men in the country can bankrupt the Treasury. They can borrow the Treasury notes and demand gold for them in one day. The government could not redeem them in gold, and the very minute this occurred, all government securities would depreciate. The bankers have ordered the President to issue bonds, not in so many words, but by withdrawal of gold from the Treasury, has made the President afraid to sell bonds for gold. And now the papers are praising the bankers for their willingness to come to the relief of the Treasury.' This is a dangerous state of affairs, and ought to be remedied, even if drastic measures have to be resorted to. The Treasury ought not to be dependent upon banks or any other institutions." He is right. Congress ought to provide, first of all, that at least half the duties or imports shall be paid in gold. This is better than selling bonds by which the public debt is increased in times of peace and the national banking system, which ought to give place to a better system, is perpetuated. This last is one of the great reasons why the bankers bring about conditions that induce the President to believe further issue of bonds is necessary.

The above was written by Joseph Daniels. A few years ago when THE CAUCASIAN began to turn the light on this condition of things, Mr. Daniels was one of the men to deny it and to ridicule our position. He now admits the truth because he is forced to do so.

THE "DEADLY PRINCIPLE."

Mr. Cleveland is issuing bonds and turning them over to the foreign goldbugs and agreeing to pay interest on these bonds. Why does not Cleveland give the people a chance to take these bonds? The people down here would take these bonds (give value received for them) and not charge the government a single cent of interest. Gold and silver we have none, but such as we have we would give for them. That is we would give cotton, corn and other products of labor. These are more valuable than gold. Gold would be worth nothing if these products were not made.

A government bond that does not draw interest would circulate as money. A government bond that does not draw interest is a government note or a greenback. Will the people take these bonds or greenbacks? Yes. Then why does not Mr. Cleveland deal with his own people instead of with the foreign goldbugs? Why does he not save interest and help his own people, instead of helping the foreign shysters and tax his own people to pay them interest?

The difference between greenbacks which the people want and the gold bonds which the shysters want is the interest that the shysters get out of the people. Tom Watson commenting on this interest matter says:

"Profound as a warrior, Napoleon was possibly still more unwarlike as a mathematician."

Looking up one day, after a prolonged study of the Compound Interest Table, he said:

"I am astonished that the deadly principle of compound interest has not devoured the human race."

In an issue of Greenbacks the "deadly principle" of compound interest finds so stealthy partner in spoliation. In an issue of bonds, the "deadly principle" has outdone itself.

Mr. Cleveland and his party is a traitor to the American people. Cleveland ought to be impeached. The people have already impeached his party by their ballots. How any patriot can longer affiliate with the party of "perfidy and dishonor" is beyond our comprehension. The South and West must get together and they must do it in the People's party.

The Wilmington Messenger in an editorial a few days ago said: "Marion Butler's opinions are not much relished in the north" and then proceeds to quote from the New York Herald who referred to him as a "mad man" and the New York World which called him "a crank." These papers were discussing Mr. Butler's financial views. It is very natural for goldbug organs to use the words crank and mad man when they have no argument to sustain their side.

Two years ago the People's party vote in Pennsylvania was only 6,976. This year the People's party candidate for Governor polled 19,464 votes. It is this gain continues, by the next election the Democrats will be the "third party" in that State as it will soon be in the whole country.

General Master Workman Sovereign has been elected by the National Council of the Knights of Labor.

Senator Morgan has been re-elected by the Alabama Legislature.

TOM WATSON VS. THE COMBINATION MONOPOLY OF THE WORLD.

We notice that Congressman Black, who was given the stolen certificate of election in the Tenth Georgia District, has proposed to Hon. Tom Watson to resign, and to have another election immediately after the opening of the next Congress. To our surprise Mr. Watson has accepted this proposition. In the first place it is perfectly plain, and can be proven, that Mr. Watson was fairly elected on November the 6th. The City of Augusta for instance, gave double the votes that the Registration books show that it was entitled to. The fraud in this City alone would have more than reversed the majority which the Democratic machine gave to Mr. Black against Mr. Watson should he have made a contest before Congress showing up the frauds, and there is no doubt but that he would have received his seat in accordance with the facts in the evidence which have been presented to that body. As it is he has accepted Mr. Black's proposition to have a new election. This election will probably be held some time next April. It will be the only election on that date in the whole United States, and it is perfectly plain that in that election Tom Watson will be defeated. Why? Because the whole money power of America and England as well as every kind of species of monopoly known and unknown under the laws of our country, and in spite of them will be contributed a corruption fund to be sent this district. And it is possible to defeat any man who ever run for Congress since the world began, with an unlimited amount of money. Mr. Watson has been entrapped on the apparently fair plea of an appeal to the people, but he has made the fatal mistake of overlooking the fact that while the great majority of voters in America are honest and incorruptible, that yet there is a purchasable vote in every district, and that too often this purchasable vote holds the balance of power. True it is pity, pity it is true, but true it is nevertheless. Thus we will see a contest between one man without money against another man who will have behind him the combined money power and the monopolistic influence of the whole world. If Watson succeeds, it will be a miracle in politics.

JUDGE CLARK SUGGESTS CERTAIN REFORMS.

In another column will be found a very timely, able and interesting article from the pen of Associate Justice Walter Clark. He makes a number of live and progressive suggestions with reference to needed reforms that should have the attention of the next Legislature of North Carolina, and the next Congress in the United States. It is a high compliment to the reform movement that he makes these suggestions at this time. He did not make them two years ago to a Democratic Legislature, and would not have made them now, in our opinion, if the Democrats had have carried the State. He knows that reformers are in power, therefore he suggests the enactment of certain reforms which he has reasons to believe will receive favorable consideration.

Mr. Butler, the editor-in-chief of THE CAUCASIAN, has not been very well since the election, and this week is not able to be at the office, he will no doubt comment upon this article of Judge Clark's at length in next week's issue of THE CAUCASIAN.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT SHUFORD.

He Comes of a Good German Family—A Member of the Reform and Progress Party.

News & Observer.
Mr. A. C. Shuford, Congressman-elect from the seventh district, is a native of Catawba county and was born on the west bank of the south fork of the Catawba river. He is of German descent and belongs to a large and substantial family living in the county. His grandfather, Daniel Shuford, represented Catawba county, (then Lincoln), in the Legislature at different times. His father, Geo. P. Shuford, was an influential man and held the position of judge of the County Court for many years.

Mr. Shuford's educational advantages have been somewhat limited. He attended the public and private school in the neighborhood, and then spent a few terms at Catawba College. For a few years he engaged in business in the town of Hickory. He married Miss Willie the only daughter of the late Col. Thos. Lowe.

Mr. Shuford is a Christian gentleman being a member of the Reform and Progress Church and holding the office of deacon in that Church. Politically he has developed considerable ability as a leader and now that the people have taken him up and elected him to Congress opportunity will be given him to further develop that ability.

Mr. Satterfield for Engraving Clerk.

(Advertisement.)

THE CAUCASIAN has been requested to announce S. P. Satterfield, of Person county, as a candidate for engraving clerk of the House of Representatives of '94-'95, subject to the caucus of Populist Republicans. Mr. Satterfield was one of the few Republicans elected to the House session '92-'93, and was voted for by his party for Speaker of the House. He was re-nominated by his party unanimously but declined and entered the field against for Stephen P. Gentry, the Populist candidate and for co-operation in the State.

Don't work, and you'll starve. Work too much and make too much; and you'll starve all the same. That's the logic of the gold conspirators.—People's Party Paper.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

DESIRED LEGISLATION, NOT ON PARTY ISSUES, WHICH CONGRESS AND THE LEGISLATURE SHOULD ENACT.

Interest should be six per cent—Free Railroad Passes—Which Congress and the Legislature should enact.

Property requires that a judicial officer shall abstain from taking any share whatever in the controversies raised between political parties farther than as a citizen to cast his ballot for the men and the principles of his choice. But I shall ever hold in high honor the declaration of the Roman "Homo sum, nihil humani a me alienum puto," that is to say "being a man, everything that concerns the welfare of my fellow men shall always be of deep interest to me." There are many matters of grave interest to the public welfare, connected with proposed action by Congress and the Legislature, upon which political parties are not aligned. As to these, my opinion having been asked, I see no imprudence in giving it.

INTEREST.

This Legislature, not dividing upon party lines on the question, will doubtless pass a bill limiting six per cent as the legal limit for interest. Except in a few of the years since the war this has been the always recognized limit in North Carolina for two hundred years. Now when the profit on everything else is cut down there is no reason why money should receive undiminished and high profits. When bankers form syndicates to force the government to issue bonds bearing 3 per cent interest, and N. C. 4 per cent bonds are at 10 per cent is certainly full value for the use of money. There can be no doubt that this has been the sentiment of the people of North Carolina for ten years past. Probably a majority in each of the last four Legislatures has come to Raleigh intending to restore the old (6 per cent) rate of interest. This was turned into a minority on each occasion by argument, any free people of Raleigh. But it is dangerous for the representatives of a free people to deem themselves too wise to execute the wishes of those who elect them. The only authority for any legislation in our country is that it expresses the sentiment of the majority of the people. Besides the alleged advantages to North Carolina of paying a higher interest than all the other States from Massachusetts to Georgia have never materialized.

FREE PASSES.

In the Constitution of the State of New York, just ratified by the people at the polls, there is a paragraph in stringent language forbidding any public officer to receive or use, directly or indirectly, any free pass, or transportation for any transportation company, or any frank from a telegraph or telephone company. A similar constitutional amendment should be adopted by our legislature irrespective of party. If adopted it will be ratified by overwhelming majorities at the polls. The corporations cannot object to this as they say that these favors are given with no intent to influence officials and are a sore tax upon them. The people will be glad to vote for such an amendment. That the great State of New York, as well as several others, have seen fit to incorporate this provision in the organic law is sufficient evidence that this is no trivial matter. Give the people of North Carolina a chance to vote upon such an amendment at the polls and it will be seen how few will vote against it.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.

Twice by almost unanimous vote of the lower House of Congress an amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. has been adopted providing for the election of Senators by the people. In the history of many countries all political parties have endorsed this amendment, including, if I recollect aright, the Democratic State Convention held this year in Ohio, New York and Massachusetts. The bill is now before the Senate for action. It would be the expression of the popular will of our legislature irrespective of party should pass resolutions of instruction to our Senators to vote for it. If they are already for it, they will not object to having their views on this matter, which has never been a party one, endorsed by the representatives of the people. The best interest of the Republic urgently require this reform.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONES.

The Post Office Department should be modernized and furnished with the best appliances known to science in facilitating the intercommunication of news and thought. To this end, the telegraph and telephone should be a part of the postal service as it is in every other civilized country. This has no bearing upon the question of government ownership of railroads but is simply applying modern methods instead of antiquated ones to the postal service which we already have. If this is paternalism, then the P. O. itself is paternalism. Either give us a modern Post Office with the promptest and best facilities or else turn the Post Office over to the "Western Union" to run.

The number of Post Offices in the country districts should be trebled and a telephone placed in each. Every P. M. can use a telephone and there would be only a few points at which the telegraph, requiring additional clerks, would be required to forward long distance messages. The plant for the entire U. S. is estimated by experts reporting to Congress would cost under twenty millions, while the "Western Union"

has watered its stock up to one hundred millions, and last year, notwithstanding hard times, declared over six million dollars net earnings, or fully 331 per cent on what it would cost the government to establish a better system reaching to every P. O. in the whole country and with far lower rates. The Western Union not only maintains a powerful lobby constantly at Washington to prevent the adoption of a people's telegraph and telephone, but it is said given nearly every member of Congress and Senator, if not all, as soon as elected, a frank to do all his telegraphing free. It cannot be thought that it dulls their feeling of the great tax the present heavy telegraphic rates are upon the industry of the country. At any rate the Western Union must find their advantage in the custom or it would not be kept up. Many legions of each of the great parties have petitioned Congress for this improvement in our postal service. The N. C. Lower House once in recent years unanimously passed a resolution to that effect, which only failed in the Senate for lack of time. It might well be passed again. No political party has antagonized this measure. The Populist alone have endorsed it, but as it is a good and proper measure this will not prejudice it in the eyes of any other party for they alone endorsed in their platform the income tax which Congress by the votes of their political opponents enacted into law.

ELECTION OF POST MASTERS.

The only objection of any force urged against the Post Office adding the telegraph and telephone to improve its service is the increased number of government employees. Aside from the fact that those who are employed in the Post Office are in politics if controlled by a corporation, it must be remembered that the postal clerks and other subordinates are now mostly under the civil service law. As to the Post Masters it would be a wise step to decentralize, and at the same time lessen the strain of a Presidential election, by electing the Post Masters by the people in each post office district. We shall get some of this, and the sooner the better.

ELECTION LAWS.

There will be some change of course in election laws. Public sentiment has already brought this about in England, Australia, Canada, and in 34 of the States of this Union. Not only should the ballots be fairly cast and counted but election frauds should be reduced and made public as in New York and elsewhere. Otherwise elections will soon be only a matter of money. The electorate will become debauched and only rich men, who can contribute largely to the campaign fund, will be possible as candidates. Nominations will become practically for sale. In addition to the remedies so wisely adopted and successfully in operation in England, and in these States, the following reforms are modestly suggested.

(1). The number of voting precincts should be not less than three in each township, properly distributed over the township. This would bring out the fullest expression of the popular will by enabling each man to vote by going only a short distance. As there are 400,000 voters in North Carolina, if each man now should vote and should lose a whole day at the election, as many do who go several miles to vote, the cost would be \$400,000 in the value of lost time. In fact it is a very large fraction of it.

(2). The increased number of voting precincts would not only bring out a larger vote and enable voters to save most of the day for their work, but it would render practicable this other reform that the polls should be closed at 2 p. m. The ballots could then be counted in daylight and the result announced before sunset. There would thus be no chance for fraud. The result in each county would be known at the county-seat long after dark on the night of the election. The result would be known by midnight and announced in all the papers next morning. This great reform would also be a great economy by enabling the laboring man, as well as the professional man, to deposit his ballot without being obliged to lose a day's work.

MURDER TRIALS.

Trials for capital offenses should be simplified. Retaining, as sufficient for a permanent jury, the twelve jurors who should be sworn to be guilty beyond a reasonable doubt and by the unanimous voice of twelve men, there should be abolished the gross inequalities to which the State has now put in all such trials. The result is almost impossible to convict the guiltiest man if he is able to retain skilful and influential counsel. Notably the inequality of challenges by which the defendant has 23 and the State only 4 should be abolished and each allowed the same number, say six each, as is the case in many other States now. The State as well as the defendant should have as forsworn jurors the right of appeal from errors of law of the trial judge. Lynch law hangs two men in this State for each man hung by the Courts. Lynch law exists only when society has lost confidence in the ability of its Courts to protect society. While retaining the safeguards against the conviction of an innocent man, remove all the disadvantages imposed on the prosecution which guarantee the acquittal of a guilty man, then lynch law will disappear, but not till then.

COURT EXPENSES.

In every State of the civilized world except in this State and in Iowa the Judge being responsible for the waste of time in his Courts, has a supervising power over the length of speeches by counsel. It is a power that the Supreme Court has prevented too much waste of the public time. This was formerly the rule in this State, but a few years ago unfortunately a law was passed taking from the Judge all control over the length of speeches by counsel. The Supreme Court was forced to ignore the new rule as to that Court and the statute was modified to exempt it. But it is still in force in the Superior Courts. Courts are very expensive and this single ill advised statute has added vastly to the burdens of the people in the greatly increased length of trials without benefit to clients in the case on trial and to the great disadvantage of suitors and counsel in all cases subsequent thereto. Probably the majority of lawyers would not object to a return to the law formerly in force

here and which is still in force the world over, the single State of Iowa excepted, and there it is said that jury counsel commence to address the jury the judge goes off and plays a game of billiards.

CODE COMMISSION.

Lastly there should be a Code Commission. Not such as we have now, which shall merely codify the statute law only, but one which shall also codify the judge made law to be found scattered through so many reports and reduce the whole into two or three handy volumes. This has been done in California and many other States. Then a man can see for himself what the law is and not wait till after he has acted on what he supposed to be the law to find out that a Court differed with him. It is the lasting glory of Justinian that he did this great work for the Roman people and reduced the vast body of law scattered (as it now is with us) through hundreds of volumes of judicial decisions and statute law into the one volume which has been handed down to our day. The great Napoleon did the same great work for France and his Code Napoleon has been adopted, with slight modification, by over half the nations of the earth. David Dudley Field did the same great work for New York. How he was thwarted by the Governor's veto after his Code had passed both houses is known to all men. So much the worse for New York. California has since that time States have been wise enough to adopt it. Georgia did the same good work years before. This can and ought to be done here in North Carolina, making the law more easily, more accessible and placing it in a compact form in the reach of every man's pocket.

Believing that the honest views of any citizen, feeling an interest in the welfare of his fellow men, will receive fair consideration at the hands of the people of North Carolina, with much diffidence I submit mine. If there is anything of any value in any of these views, wise heads may put them into better shape, and utilize them for the public good. If any of these suggestions will not stand under the hammer of argument, no harm will have been done, I simply offer them as a good will offering to a generous people who have always been kind to me beyond my utmost desiring.

WALTER CLARK.

Nov. 26th, 1894.

The Contest in This District.

(Wilmington Messenger.)

Ex-Judge D. L. Russell, of this city has been retained by Mr. C. H. Martin, the Populist candidate who made the race for Congress in this district at the recent election and who will contest the election of the Hon. James A. Lockhart, the Democratic candidate who was returned as elected. It will be claimed that instead of Mr. Lockhart's being the Congressman elect, Mr. Martin will be elected by about 2,000 majority. Judge Russell states that his grounds for the contest will be that Mr. Martin was defrauded of 1,200 votes in Robeson, 600 in Anson and 300 in Pender, and that the vote of a township in Columbus county was thrown out without proper cause. The only counties which held anything like fair elections in the district, Judge Russell declares were New Hanover, Brunswick and Columbus. He says "the returns" are not in yet from Mecklenburg, Union and Richmond counties.

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Inherited Scrofula Cured

Read the Statement of a Popular Teacher

Mr. Geo. A. Zirkle
Mt. Hope, Tenn.

"The statements in the testimonial below are familiar facts to the immediate friends of Mr. Geo. A. Zirkle, school teacher, of Mt. Hope, Tenn., very well known throughout the county. He was born and has always lived. Read it."

"I, H. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., 'Dear Sir:—I believe in Hood's Sarsaparilla. I will tell you why. I have suffered from inherited scrofula from childhood. When 27 years of age, my eyes became strangely affected. I could not read after sunset, and when I would close my eyes, I could not open them; but on whichever side I lay, on that side I could open my eyes. This condition continued about two years, and was succeeded by

An Intolerable Itching
all over my body and limbs. I had to have my little boys take shoe brushes and scratch me. It was dreadful. It continued a month and was followed immediately by a tumor in the right side of my neck, as large as a small egg. I at once commenced taking physicians' prescriptions and continued till I lost hope. In the meantime the tumor changed its place to the immediate front of my neck, suppurated and was followed by others, till at last I had formed and broken two more. Finally, three years ago, another large tumor seated itself on the point of my collar bone and in six months another half way back on the same. Both of them soon began to discharge and continued to do so till about seven months ago. I tried everything including prescriptions. I was often so weak that

I could scarcely walk
and my mind was so confused that I could scarcely attend to my business (school teaching). I was utterly discouraged, and now my story draws to a close. I began the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla a little less than a year ago, and took five bottles. When I began I had no faith in it. In less than three months both the sores on my shoulder were healed; I was cured of a troublesome catarrh of the bladder, and my blood has steadily grown less impure. I weigh more than I ever did in my life, and am

In the Best of Health,
considering my constitution. Do you wonder that I believe in Hood's Sarsaparilla? I can do nothing but recommend it everywhere and every way." Geo. A. Zirkle, Mt. Hope, Tenn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures liver illa, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion, and all the blood poisons.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Hood's Sarsaparilla is a little less than a year ago, and took five bottles. When I began I had no faith in it. In less than three months both the sores on my shoulder were healed; I was cured of a troublesome catarrh of the bladder, and my blood has steadily grown less impure. I weigh more than I ever did in my life, and am

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WHAT NEXT?

The gentle zephyrs of Indian summer are past and the cold bleak winds of winter will soon be upon us, so if you would be wise you will go at once to the new & popular store of Bizzell Bros. in the new Borden building, where you can get new goods—nothing old or shop-worn—at prices way below their market value.

WE are still offering great bargains in fancy all wool heavy dress goods, something that will keep you warm and make you happy.

LADIES' Fine Shoes of E. P. Reed's make, the easiest wearing and best value, at lower prices than ever before. A full and complete line in every department. These goods will be sold at prices to correspond with the low price of cotton and the hard times we hear talked so much.

THE trade is coming our way, and the invitation is cordially extended to all to come and see and be convinced of what we say.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

Now is the time to buy a Nice Dress Shirt.

See our display and prices—it will do you good.

Bizzell Brothers & Co.,

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

DON'T DO IT.

Don't let your Poultry die with the Cholera when you can prevent it by using MAGIC POULTRY FOOD. For sale by I. B. FONVIELLE.

CROCKERY—I do not carry much of a stock of Crockery, but what I have you can have for a mere song. Don't forget this when you need any thing in that line. I. B. FONVIELLE.

THERE IS ECONOMY in using Rock Salt for your stock. I am now prepared to give you very low prices, bear it in mind. I. B. FONVIELLE.

NEW RIVER MULLET are known to be the best that come to this market. I can supply you and guarantee full weight in every case.

I. B. FONVIELLE,

THE GROCER

WALNUT STREET, GOLDSBORO, N. C.

At A Very Small Expense

You can please your wife by

Furnishing Your Home

With the best and latest designs in

Furniture and Crockery and Glassware.

My prices will be the lowest, and I will not be undersold.

My Grocery Department

You will find filled with a well selected stock of

THE CAUCASIAN

GOLDSBORO, N. C., NOV. 29, '94.

WAYNE COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE LABEL.

Do not look for "The Caucasian" any more. We have changed in mailing type. Your name is on a printed label with the name of your subscription expires. Please to send your renewal (if you want the paper another year) at least a week before your subscription expires.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. F. Griffin, Holiday announcements, Goldsboro, N. C.
J. J. Vandenberg, Leavenworth, Kansas.
C. H. Brogden, farm for rent, Goldsboro, N. C.
We wish to request our readers when writing to any of the above companies to say that you saw the advertisement in THE CAUCASIAN.

Judge Starbuck, one of the newly elected Judges, holds the Spring term of the Court of this District. He begins his judicial career in this county.

S. T. Hooks, aged about 63 years, died at his residence in this city on last Sunday night. Mr. Hooks has been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years; and lately of bright disease (the cause of his death). He leaves a wife and two children.

A Sad Accident.

On Monday last while Mr. Joe Crawford and a young man by the name of Rice were out hunting near the city, Mr. Rice's gun accidentally went off and the entire load passed through the thigh of Mr. Crawford, shattering the bone so badly as to necessitate amputation. The operation was performed that evening and he died the next morning. Mr. Crawford was a young man of about 27 years of age and was much liked by his neighbors. This should be a lesson to many of our young men who are in the habit of following a speckled dog with cocked guns looking for birds.

Notice.

It is the opinion of the people of Stoney Creek township, in this county, that a great fraud was committed in the counting of the votes of that township, and in order to ascertain the truth of the vote in that township, I desire to give notice that I will be at the voting place on Saturday, the 8th of December, at 10 o'clock a. m. with a Justice of the Peace, who will give every man who voted an opportunity of making affidavit as to how he voted, and I especially request every man who voted the co-operative ticket to meet me there. W. O. HOLLIDAY, Chairman Ex. Com.

For Door-keeper of the House.

(Advertisement.)
Farmville, Pitt Co., N. C.
I will be a candidate for Door-keeper of the next House of Representatives and will appreciate the support of the members of the House for that position. A. J. MOYE.

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE.

The Race Question is unsettled. But it is settled that Hood's Sarsaparilla leads all remedies. Disease marches through all lands. But good health blesses all who take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Dyspepsia is a great foe of the human race. But Hood's Sarsaparilla puts it to flight. Scrofula is one of the most terrible of diseases. But Hood's Sarsaparilla expels it from the system. The people of this day, like Job, suffer from boils. But Hood's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign remedy for them. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable disorders. But Hood's Sarsaparilla is sure to relieve and cure it. Rheumatism racks the system like a thumb-screw. But it retreats before the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Loss of appetite leads to melancholia. But Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the plainest repast tickle the palate. Life is short and time is fleeting, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will bless humanity as the ages roll on.

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

D. W. Fuller, of Camajohara, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house, and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it if he could. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy that he has used in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at J. R. Smith's Mt. Olive, N. C.; J. R. Hall & Son, Goldsboro, N. C.; C. H. Holliday, Clinton, N. C. Regular size 50c, and \$1.00.

WANTED.

Intelligent persons to do writing at their homes, collect tuition and attend to the distribution of advertising matter for the Department of Instruction by Mail of our College. Ten cents paid for every hundred words for writing, and good pay for other services. Fair penmanship and promptness of execution of work are requisite. Applications must be accompanied by ten cents to cover first cost of correspondence.

Address: F. J. VANDERBERG, Pres., Leavenworth Business College, Leavenworth, Kansas, nov 29-41 2p-1

FOR RENT—The place where Wm. R. Davis now lives in Brogden township is for rent low. There is a one or two horse crop on the place, dwelling house, good orchard and other conveniences. Possession given January 1st, 1895.

C. H. BROGDEN.

They Die Hard, They Do Indeed.

(Continued from first page.)

WILL JUDGE ROBINSON QUALIFY.

After hearty congratulations a Democratic friend with some seriousness suggested to Judge-elect Robinson of the Goldsboro district, that there might be some trouble about his induction into office. "You surprise me," said the genial Robinson. "I heard nothing of it in Goldsboro. Do you think it possible they can count me out?" "The count may be alright but it don't follow that you will qualify when your credentials are presented" was the reply. "What do you mean? What's up now? What new scheme is on foot?" Advised against undue excitement he was informed of a precedent established under Cleveland's first administration. Col. Dave Settle had been appointed United States Marshall and was confirmed by the Senate, but when presenting himself to Col. Payne, Clerk of the United States Court, for qualification, the Clerk promptly refused. "I will swear you in," said the Clerk, "but all I can't qualify you." "Oh, said the new Judge, that is a technicality which is a non-partisan Judiciary will decide in favor of the elector. Those who know Robinson as a lawyer or friend express for him the highest esteem, and entertain the confident expectation that his judicial career will vindicate the wisdom of his election. J. E.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

So far as heard from officially the following is the vote for Congressmen.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	Branch.	Skinner.
Beaufort,	1849	1795
Camden,		1504
Carteret,		2709
Chowan,		3060
Crittuck,	331	295
Dare,	1008	295
Gates,	331*	295
Hertford,	988	1175
Hyde,		
Martin,	400*	
Pauline,	466	532
Perquimans,	720	1520
Perquimans,	2068	550
Pitt,	126	579
Tyrell,	621	1064

SECOND DISTRICT.

Counties.	Wood.	Cheat.	Free.
Bertie,	1366	1235	212
Edgecombe,	1933	1083	709
Greene,	400*		
Halifax,	3158	1496	
Lenoir,	1278	1114	529
No'thamp'n	1210	996	310
Warren,	845	1511	713
Wilson,	1087	284	1519
Wayne,	2122	1321	936

THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties.	Shaw.	Spears.	Thompson.
Bladen,	1137	557	1050
Calhoun's	2025	1166	1385
Duplin,	1390	105	1918
Craven	1045	1257	725
Harnett,	1022	907	529
John,	565	192	641
Moore,	1445	1543	826
Onslow,	1026	104	746
Sampson.	1138	1139	1958

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Cooke.	Stroud.
Franklin,	2231	2054
Chatham,	1507	2091
Johnston,	2547	1909
Nash,	1245	2308*
Randolph,	2103	2770
Wake,	3730	4943
Vance,	972	1942

1st District, though not official gives Skinner about 3650 majority.

The 5th District officially gives Settle 16934, Graham 14046 and Merritt 1989. Settle's plurality 899.

6th District gives Lookhart 13991 and Martin 13907.

Seventh District gives Shuford 15371, and Henderson 13133. Shuford's majority 2247.

Eighth District gives Linney 18791, Bower 13315. Linney's majority 3476.

Ninth District gives Pearson 16929, Crawford 16728. Pearson's majority 201.

The vote for Fourth District is not official, but will be about as indicated in the above table giving Stroud about 3,300 majority. The 2nd and 3rd so far as heard from indicates the election of Shaw in the 3rd and Woodard in the 2nd. We learn that the Chatham will contest in the 2nd, Thompson in the Third and Martin in the 6th. *Unofficial majorities.

"No Remains—A Cytolene."

(News & Observer.)

Dr. McVey, of Greensboro, was in the city yesterday. The Doctor said that the slide reminded him of the father who telegraphed West for his son's remains. The answer came "No remains—cyclone."

RHEUMATISM IS PRIMARILY CAUSED BY ACIDITY OF THE BLOOD. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus cures the disease.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsbains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. R. Smith, Mt. Olive, N. C.; J. R. Hall & Son, Goldsboro, N. C.; C. H. Holliday, Clinton, N. C., and all Druggists.

OFFICE OF CHERRY, 21 DRAYTON STREET.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 10, 1891.

MESSRS. LITTMAN BROS., SAVANNAH, GA.

DEAR SIRS:—I would like to ask you to send me a copy of the book "The Life of Mary Ingraham," a woman living on my place who had a constant cough, sore throat, debility, etc., and was emaciated to a degree that she was unable to get out of bed, and, being given up by physicians, she had taken the famous "Bucklen's Arnica Salve" without the least effect, until being put under the P. P. P. she immediately began to improve and is now in as good health as ever in her life. You can refer to me at any time as to the effects of P. P. P. in the foregoing case.

Yours truly, SAMUEL E. CHERRY.

A MARSHAL SAVED LIFE AND HAD.

MONTICELLO, FLA., Jan. 21, 1890.

For the last eight years I have been in bad health, suffering with Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, My digestion was bad, and my hair all came out, in fact I was nearly blind. I had taken kidney and blood medicines, which did me no good. When I began taking P. P. P., about three months ago I was as weak as a child. I have only taken four bottles (small size) and today I am a well man and my hair has "come again." I cannot recommend P. P. P. too highly.

W. F. WARE.

Marshall, Monticello, Fla.

F. C. OWENS, Witness.

THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE SENATE WILL STAND POPULIST & REPUBLICAN & DEMOCRATIC & IN THE HOUSE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL HAVE A PLURALITY OF ONE—THE POPULISTS WITH THE REPUBLICANS WILL HAVE A MAJORITY.

THE MAJORITY ON JOINT BALLOT WILL BE 66.

We Have Heard From All the Senatorial Districts—The Democrats will have but a few Members in that Body—in the House the Co-operative Members will have a Big Majority Also.

First District—Crittuck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, (2); E. T. Snipes, (1); Theophilus White, p.

Second District—Tyrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde, Pamlico, (2); H. E. McCaskey, p; J. B. Parsons, p.

Third District—Northampton, Bertie, (1); C. W. Mitchell, p.

Fourth District—Halifax, (1); Dr. I. E. Green, d.

Fifth District—Edgecombe, (1); Dr. W. P. Meyer, d.

Sixth District—Pitt, (1); A. A. Forbes, p.

Seventh District—Wilson, Nash, Franklin, (2); J. C. Bellamy, p; J. T. B. Hoover, p.

Eighth District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow, Greene, (2); J. M. Mewborne, p; E. L. Franks, p.

Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne, Pender, (2); Maj. H. L. Grant, r; A. H. Paddison, p.

Tenth District—New Hanover, Brunswick, (1); F. B. Rice, r.

Eleventh District—Warren, Vance, (1); C. A. Cook, r.

Twelfth District—Wake, (1); Rev. H. W. Norris, p.

Thirteenth District—Johnston, (1); E. S. Abell, d.

Fourteenth District—Sampson, Harnett, Bladen, (2); John E. Fowler, p; J. W. Taylor, p.

Fifteenth District—Columbus, Robeson, (2); Angus Shaw, p; J. J. Long, p.

Sixteenth District—Cumberland, (1); Warren Carver, r.

Seventeenth District—Granville, Person, (1); Dr. A. J. Dalby, p.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange, Durham, (2); Stephen A. White, r; W. G. Stevens, p.

Nineteenth District—Chatham, (1); A. W. Wicker, p.

Twentieth District—Rockingham, (1); W. R. Lindsay, p.

Twenty-first District—Guilford, (1); O. A. Starbuck, r.

Twenty-second District—Randolph, Moore, (1); W. J. Adams, d.

Twenty-third District—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson, Union, (2); Elias Hargley, p; O. M. Sanders, p.

Twenty-fourth District—Cabarrus, Stanly, (1); William Moody, p.

Twenty-fifth District—Mecklenburg, (1); W. C. Dowd, d.

Twenty-sixth District—Rowan, Forsyth, Davidson, (2); J. J. Westmoreland, p; S. W. Wall, r.

Twenty-seventh District—Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, (2); A. C. Sharpe, r; B. R. Brown, r.

Twenty-eighth District—Stokes, Surry, (1); S. E. Marshall, r.

Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander, Wilkes, (2); A. Y. Singmon, r; Wm E. White, p.

Thirtieth District—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, (1); W. E. Farthing, r.

Thirty-first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell, Yancey, (2); Samuel J. Black, r; A. J. Dula, p.

Thirty-second District—Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford, Polk, (2); B. Fortune, r; J. Y. Hamrick, p.

Thirty-third District—Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, (2); Rev. John Ammons, p; J. M. Moody, r.

Thirty-fourth District—Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson, Swain, (1); Dr. J. M. Candler, p.

Thirty-fifth District—Macon, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, (1); R. L. Herbert, p.

House of Representatives.

Alamance, J. W. McAnley, r.

Alexander, W. C. Linney, p.

Alleghany, R. C. Higgins, d.

Anson, L. D. Robinson, d.

Ashe, Hopkins, r.

Beaufort, T. B. Hooker, d.

Bertie, A. Rascoe, d.

Bladen, R. S. White, p.

Brunswick, W. S. Lusk, r; Geo. Burham, p.

Burke, Samuel Huffman, p.

Cabarrus, A. F. Hileman, p.

Caldwell, J. L. Nelson, d.

Camden, D. B. Squires, r.

Carteret, E. C. Duncan, r.

Caswell, Calvin L. Smith, (col.) r.

Catawba, Lee R. Whitener, p.

Chatham, J. E. Bryan, p; A. M. Self, p.

Cherokee, ————r.

Chowan, W. H. Leary, p.

Clay, J. A. Buchanan, p.

Cleveland, Rev. L. L. Smith, p.

Columbus, M. M. Harrelson, d.

Craven, R. P. Williams, r.

Cumberland, J. C. Currie, p; Z. Taylor, p.

Currituck, ————d.

Dare, ————d.

Davidson, Z. W. Walser, r.

Davie, W. R. Ellis, r.

Duplin, F. M. Keathley, p.

Durham, W. G. Vickers, p.

Edgecombe, J. H. Baker, Jr., d; W. O. Howard, d.

Forsyth, Edgar Lunsbeck, r; J. W. Spease, p.

Franklin, J. F. Mitchell, p.

Gaston, C. H. Harris, p.

Gates, L. L. Smith, d.

Graham, ————d.

Granville, A. A. Lyon, d; J. H. Mays, (col.) r.

Greene, Wm R. Dixon, p.

Guilford, B. F. Chilcott, r; Jas M. Sutton, r.

Halifax, 2d.

Harnett, Neill McLeod, p.

Haywood, W. T. Lee, d.

Henderson, H. G. Ewart, r.

Hertford, B. B. Winborn, d.

Hyde, J. G. Harris, p.

Iredell, T. M. Stikeleather, p; Lee Morrow, r.

Jackson, J. R. Thomas, d.

Johnston, Dr. J. W. Vick, d; Rufus A. Saunders, d.

Sanders, H. F. Brown, p.

Lenoir, Council R. Wooten, p.

Lincoln, J. F. Reinhardt, d.

Macon, J. F. Ray, d.

Madison, Wm. G. Hunter, r.

Martin, M. T. Lawrence, d.

Mecklenburg, Dr. J. T. Kell, d; J. D. McCall, d; John G. Andrews, d.

Mitchell, S. J. Turner, r.

M-nigwerry, J. A. Reynolds, p.

Moore, E. J. Harrington, d.

Nash, p.

New Hanover, Herbert McClammy, d; George Z. French, r.

Northampton, Capt R. B. Peebles, d.

Onslow, Randolph Duff, d.

Orange, J. A. Check, r.

Pamlico, Louis G. Daniels, d.

Pender, Alfred C. Ward, d.

Perquimans, ————p.

Pasquotank, William G. Pool, r.

Person, Stephen P. Gentry, p.

Pitt, Jno T. Phillips, p; Ed V. Cox, p.

Polk, J. B. Turner, r.

Randolph, J. W. Bean, p; E. C. Phillips, p.

Richmond, J. D. Yates, p; John McLean, p.

Robeson, D. D. Carlisle, d; J. F. Payne, d.

Rockingham, J. A. Walker, p; F. C. McKinney, p.

Rowan, D. R. Julian, d; J. H. McKenzie, d.

Rutherford, M. H. Flack, p.

Sampson,

